

Apollo Scientific

Part Number: **OR28852** Version No: **1.1** Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878) Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: **22/06/2022** Print Date: **02/08/2023** S.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole	
Chemical Name	ot Applicable	
Synonyms	Not Available	
Chemical formula	Not Applicable	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Not Available
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Apollo Scientific	
Address	/hitefield Road, Bredbury SK62QR United Kingdom	
Telephone	1614060505	
Fax	0161 406 0506	
Website	http://www.apolloscientific.co.uk/	
Email	sales@apolloscientific.co.uk	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments ^[1]	H411 - Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements



Signal word

Hazard statement(s)

H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H335	5 May cause respiratory irritation.	
H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H319	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.	
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.	
P273	P273 Avoid release to the environment.	
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.		
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.		
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.		
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.		
P391	Collect spillage.		
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.		
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.		
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.		
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
Not Available	100	4-Amino- 4H-1,2,4-triazole	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Available
Legend:	end: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Wash out immediately with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture				
Fire Incompatibility	None known.			
5.3. Advice for firefighter	s			
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. 			
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. May emit corrosive fumes.			

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Sweep up, shovel up or Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	 Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. Avoid contact with incompatible materials. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained. 	
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5	
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. 	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

	Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.		
Storage incompatibility	None known Hygroscopic Light sensitive Store under argon 		
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	E2: Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment in Category Chronic 2		
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	E2 Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 200 / 500		

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
ingreatent			Revised IDLH	
4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole	Not Available		Not Available	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	 Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction. Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace. If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of: (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge; (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type; (c): fresh-air hoods or masks Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as

	Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min)	
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel ge velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	enerated dusts (released at high initial	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:		
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
	generally decreases with the square of distance from the ex extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after refere extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/ metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical c apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are installed or used.	nce to distance from the contaminating so /s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crush onsiderations, producing performance def	ource. The air velocity at the dusts generated 2 icits within the extraction
3.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment			
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national elements of the service of th	lenses may absorb and concentrate irritar ns on use, should be created for each wor e class of chemicals in use and an account removal and suitable equipment should be ately and remove contact lens as soon as - lens should be removed in a clean enviro	kplace or task. This shoul nt of injury experience. pe readily available. In the practicable. Lens should
Skin protection	See Hand protection below		
Hands/feet protection	The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a prep can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be ch The exact break through time for substances has to be obta observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Ge should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a nor Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2166 · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protect according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equival · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades	paration of several substances, the resistance, the resistance, the resistance, the protect of t	nce of the glove material ve gloves and has to be After using gloves, hands ves include: al equivalent). gher (breakthrough time inded. e greater than 60 minutes

	 gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc.
	polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	P1 Air-line*	-	PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

• Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

• Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

• Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)

· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

 \cdot Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

	Appearance	white to beige		
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	Physical state	Divided Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
	Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
	Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available

pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	83-88	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	>149	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or i using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inh If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurre should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further exposures.	ires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur aled. ed or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.	classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or susing animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice require used in an occupational setting.	
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some perso	ns.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chrousing animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause chan less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.	d be minimised as a matter of course.
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	¥	STOT - Single Exposure	*
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Data evailable to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
4-Amino-4H-1,2,4-triazole	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	4. US EPA, E		Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Infc CETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. I I Data 8. Vendor Data		

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	×
vPvB	×	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

	Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws
	operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
	A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
	▶ Reduction
	▶ Reuse
	▶ Recycling
	 Disposal (if all else fails)
	This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf
	life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use,
Product / Packaging	and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.
•••	
disposal	DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
	It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
	In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
	Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
	Recycle wherever possible.
	Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal for its constrained.
	treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
	Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a
	licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
	Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number or I number	ID	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper ship name	oping	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport haza	ırd	Class	Not Applicab	le
class(es)		Subsidiary risk	Not Applicab	le
14.4. Packing group		Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard		Not Applicable		
		Hazard identifica	tion (Kemler)	Not Applicable
		Classification co	de	Not Applicable
14.6. Special precaut	tions	Hazard Label		Not Applicable
for user		Special provision	IS	Not Applicable
		Limited quantity		Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
		Continued

14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable		
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk Not Applicable			
	ERG Code Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Not Applicable	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
	EMS Number	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable	
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable	

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable	
	Special provisions	Not Applicable	
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable	
	Equipment required	Not Applicable	
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name Group	
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14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name Ship Type

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	E2

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

ECHA SUMMARY

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Not Available
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	22/06/2022
Initial Date	22/06/2022

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit. IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors **BEI: Biological Exposure Index** AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals **DSL: Domestic Substances List** NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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